tributions of previous rainfall and runoff, the middle and lower portions of the river crested at the same time as much of the upper river.

WEEK ENDING MARCH 31

The "omega" blocking pattern which appeared in the Pacific in the previous week strengthened during the last week as the eastern Pacific trough deepened and continued to retrograde in the south (figs. 9A, 10A). Strong southwesterly flow ahead of this trough, in combination with an intense upper Low in northeastern Canada, produced fast westerly flow across North America and the Atlantic at 700 mb. and at sea level (fig. 10B). This accompanied rapid eastward motion of the western Atlantic trough and the development southward of a full-latitude trough over eastern North America, but the United States portion of this trough was much weaker than normal.

Except for slightly below normal temperature averages in much of the west coast region, the Nation was unseasonably warm during the last week (fig. 10C). Departures of +10° to +15° F. were common from the Continental Divide to the Middle Atlantic Coast and numerous daily maximum temperature records were established at many stations near the end of the week.

The deep trough in the eastern Pacific brought heavy precipitation to the West Coast States with amounts up to 5 in. along the coast and at the higher elevations. An intense storm moving in from the Pacific on the 27th (fig. 10B) was accompanied by gale force winds in the Northwest. Winds gusted to 75 m.p.h. at Eugene, Oreg., and 66 m.p.h. at Sheridan, Wyo., the highest wind speed observed at that station in any March. The Ohio River, above flood stage since March 6, was finally contained within its banks on the 27th.

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- U.S. Weather Bureau, Climatological Data, National Summary, vol. 14, No. 3, March 1963, Chart X.
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CORRECTION

The pagination for the May issue is incorrect. Each page number should be increased by 44. The ANNUAL INDEX in the December issue will use the corrected page numbers shown in the corrected table of contents below.

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